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531 In the matter of the forms also, the designs fall practically into these general groups, though in certain instances the same design is found in more than one group. Taken as a whole Cayapa designs are largely geometric, the only exceptions being in the carved wooden dolls, in a few calabash designs, and in a considerable number [177] of the designs on soft textiles. Now and then a realistic modern design is found also upon a canoe and in rare instances in a painting upon the human body. This entire statement applies to the frequency of occurrence of the different types of design. If considered, however, from the standpoint of the number of various elemental designs of the realistic class as compared with elemental designs of the strictly geometric class, the former are fully equal to the latter, though the geometric designs are subject to greater variation.

[552] It is remarkable that few names are given designs except in the case of those on soft textiles. In the case of the face, arm, and leg paintings, for instance, no names were obtainable, and they have no symbolic significance. This fact is noteworthy when so large a series of designs is found (pl. XXXIX–LII) and when they are so universally and extensively used. The only exception to this rule is that of the trident-shape design shown in pl. LII, 11. This, however, is strictly modern and was copied directly from the fish-spear.

501 Also in the considerable series of canoe designs shown
553 in pl. LXXIII–LXXV, no specific names were given by
[553] informants. These are all old-type designs and much preferred by the Cayapa to the modern designs which some paint on canoes made for sale, but never upon those

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designed for their own use. In every instance these old-type designs are geometric, but the newer ones are usually realistic, depicting mammals, human beings, and other realistic objects.

In carving, the dolls are entirely realistic, as is shown in pl. LXXXIV, and depicting, the dog, alligator, bird, and especially the human form. In the last instance care is usually taken to indicate the sex. In paddle handles, on the other hand, the forms are usually simple and are always geometric, as is shown in pl. LXXVI. They have no special names. Even in the case of the elaborately carved handle shown in fig. 9 of the plate, no name was given for any of the designs. The same holds true of the designs in the face-painting sticks depicted in pl. CXXI–CXXII.

Closely related to ornamental carving are the wooden seats shown in pl. LXXXIII, some of which receive ornamental treatment certainly not demanded by utilitarian considerations. From comparison with similar objects of South and Central America it seems probable that in these seats, especially the forms shown in figs. 2 and 3, there lies a striking connection of the Cayapa culture with that of a number of other tribes in these regions. As has been shown by Professor Saville,[15] the archeological range of these objects is extensive, the most elaborate among them being the large stone seats from Manabi, carved to represent jaguars.

On the surfaces of calabash utensils are found the only incised designs in use among the Cayapa. These are

[15] See page 156, note.

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CLOTH DESIGNS: HUMAN AND MAMMAL FIGURES

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which a slight attempt is made to ornament the edge of the shoulder of a vessel with a few incised lines or dots. No names are given to these simple decorations, and no attempt is made to work out any regular patterns even in the rare instances in which they are used.

The designs in hard textiles—twilled baskets, mats, and fans—are purely geometric, fairly simple (as is shown in pl. CV), and few in number. These conditions are quite natural and are imposed by the character of the material and the technic employed. There is comparatively little naming of these designs. Zigzags such as those shown in figs. 3 and 5 of the plate are called dē'tcū, and figures such as are illustrated in figs. 25 and 27 are commonly called kapū'ka, signifying "eye."

Soft Textile Designs

It is in the soft textiles that the greatest variety of both geometric and realistic designs appears and where the only detailed naming of designs occurs. A table of the names of the various manta designs shown in pl. CXXIII-CXXVII, together with a glossary, is given in the following pages. From these data various interesting facts concerning the names of manta designs are apparent.

The names may be classified as: mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, miscellaneous animate objects, parts of animate objects, plants, artificial objects, geometric figures, and untranslatable terms. The following tabulation will show the various numbers in each class.

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Mammals:
- human being
- monkey (two species)
- horse
- burro
- cow
- dog
- goat
- sheep
- guinea pig
- deer

Birds:
- pĭ'tcū
- la'pĭtcū
- tū'mbĭtcĭlĭlĭ
- hawk
- pelican
- turkey
- buzzard
- frigate bird
- duck
- egret
- dove (general term)
  - pactū'kū
  - wa'pū'pū
- chicken

Reptiles:
- snake (general term)
- boa constrictor
- lizard

Insects:
- centipede
- scorpion
- tick
- spider

Miscellaneous animate objects:
- crab
  - nē'lū
  - *le*'pūĭ nē'lū
  - There are also three compound terms in which the word crab appears.
- turtle
- toad

Parts of animate objects:
- eye (general term)
  - little eye
  - kapū'ka ya dētcū
  - ka'pū tcĭlara
  - kapūka dalala ke"tū
  - dū'lalara kapūka
- ear
- lizard foot
- lizard egg
- tongue of sting-ray

Plants:
- pitigua
- fruit

Artificial objects:
- feast table
- belt or girdle
- ladder
- steps of ladder
- stick used for face painting
- top
- bait
- steel, of "flint-and-steel"
- canoe design
- cross
- handkerchief design
  - also te'mbū balya'lya

Geometric figures:
- zigzag
  - se'rañ dētcū
  - ē' dētcū
  - ûyû'mĭ dētcū
  - de"pañmĭ dētcū
  - dē'tcū serañ tsû'a
- horizontal

Miscellaneous:
- technic (the bandilas technic is mentioned).
- color

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Untranslatable terms:

balya'lya
balya'lyac
delam ba''ta
de'we
dū'lalara
hō'lara
hū''la
hū'lara
hū'rula
hū'rūlara
kūē'bū
nim bī'lya
pala'cla
pala'la
pala'c lara
pala'lac
pala'lara
pala'ra
palū'c lara
pala'tcū
petī
pū'ka ka
se'rañ
tapū'lyū
tē'pū balya'lya
tyūlya'lya
tyūm bī'lya
wīlū'cla
tyū'ndyū tcī lara

While there is a large series of *geometric figures*, as shown in pls. CXXV–CXXVII, and while these appear on mantas in fully as great as, if not in greater numbers than do the realistic figures, inspection shows that these are really variations of a comparatively few geometric elements, chiefly the zigzag, the cross, the triangle, and the rectangle, and that in reality there are not such a large number of distinctive designs as might at first appear. Furthermore, an inspection of the native names of these designs, most of which are of the untranslatable class, shows that the Cayapa recognize these similarities and that little realism is read into the designs by them. In fact the designs called eye, steps of a ladder, crab design (by which is meant the tracks made by a crab in the mud), and steel for striking fire, are the only ones of known significance that show evidence of a tendency toward realism in geometric forms. There may be among the untranslatable terms some which would, if their significations were known, show a similar tendency.

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2. The presence upon textiles, and to a lesser extent upon calabash utensils, of realistic designs, which in certain instances tend toward conventionalization.

3. A slight tendency toward the assignment of realistic significations to what appear to be purely geometric forms.

4. The abhorrence of vacant spaces, shown by the filling of all small areas about a large design with dots, lines, and other irrelevant devices.

TABLE OF MANTA DESIGN NAMES

PLATE	FIGURE	
CXXIII	1	human being (tca'tcī)
	2	human being (tca'tcī)
	3	human being (tca'tcī)
	4	human being (tca'tcī)
		toad (sa'pū, Spanish sapo)
	5	human being (tca'tcī)
	6	human being (tca'tcī)
	7	human being (tca'tcī)
	8	human being (tca'tcī)
	9	pala'la (untranslatable)
	10	pala'la (untranslatable)
	11	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
	12	spider (mū'lele, Spanish araña)
		human being (tca'tcī)
	13	human being (tca'tcī)
	14	human being (tca'tcī)
	15	human being (tca'tcī)
	16	human being (tca'tcī)
	17	toad (sa'pū, Spanish sapo)
		hū'rūlara or hū''la (untranslatable)
	18	toad (sa'pū, Spanish sapo)
	19	human being (tca'tcī)
		toad (sa'pū, Spanish sapo)
	20	toad (sa'pū, Spanish sapo)
	21	hū''la or pala'tcu (untranslatable)

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PLATE	FIGURE	
CXXIII	22	monkey (cū′rī, Spanish machin, mico; and wo′cū, Spanish mono)
	23	monkey (cū′rī, Spanish machin, mico)
	24	horse (k wa′lyū, Spanish caballo), with human being (tca′tcī)
	25	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo)
	26	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo) goat (tcī′bū, Spanish chivo)
	27	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo) goat (tcī′bū, Spanish chivo)
	28	ho′lara (untranslatable) human being (tca′tcī)
	29	monkey (cū′rī, Spanish machin, mico)
	30	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo), with human being (tca′tcī)
	31	monkey (cu′rī, Spanish machin, mico) horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo)
	32	No interpretation obtained
	33	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo)
	34	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo)
	35	cow (waga′ra, Spanish vaca)
	36	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo)
	37	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo)
	38	pelican (nana″ ka, Spanish alcatraz) crab (ne′lū, the small red land-crab) monkey (wa′cū, Spanish mono)
	39	monkey (cū′rī, Spanish machin, mico)
	40	deer (ma′na)
	41	deer (ma′na) hawk (hūya′lyū, Spanish gabilan)
	42	pelican (nana″ ka, Spanish alcatraz)
	43	human being (tca′tcī)
	44	No interpretation obtained
	45	dog (kū′tca) monkey (wo′cū, wa′cū, Spanish mono)
CXXIV	1	guinea pig (a″tse) sheep (ōīc′a, Spanish oveja)
	2	guinea pig (a″tse)
	3	guinea pig (a″tse)
	4	sheep (ōīca, Spanish oveja) guinea pig (a″tse)

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PLATE	FIGURE	
CXXIV	5	human being (tca′tcī), with guinea pig (a″tse), or sheep (ōī′ca, Spanish oveja)
	6	human being (tca′tcī), with sheep (ōī′ca, Spanish oveja), or guinea pig (a″tse)
	7	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo) dog (kū′tca)
	8	guinea pig (a″tse) sheep (ōī′ca, Spanish oveja)
	9	goat (tcī′bū, Spanish chivo)
	10	guinea pig (a″tse) cow (waga′ra, Spanish vaca)
	11	guinea pig (a″tse) burro (bū′rū)
	12	An animal form for which no name was obtained
	13	An animal design; no information available. It resembles a lizard and might be given by the Cayapa the name of any one of several species of lizards.
	14	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo)
	15	cow (waga′ra, Spanish vaca)
	16	monkey (cū′rī, Spanish machin, mico) sheep (ōī′ca, Spanish oveja)
	17	human being (tca′tcī) tyu′ndyū tcī lara (untranslatable)
	18	An animal form; no name obtained
	19	dog (kū′tca)
	20	bird (pī′tcū; particular species not stated
	21	pelican (nana″ka) horse (kawa′lyū). These names apply to the large bird which is the chief figure in this design. The small triangular portion of this design is called tembū balya′lya or tembū pī′lya (tembū, a contraction of tembū′pū, signifying handkerchief)
	22	domestic turkey (kastē′lya walya′pa, literally Spanish or Castilian chicken) kūē′bū (untranslatable)
	23	bird (pī′tcū)
	24	bird (pī′tcū) dove (a small species of a reddish color, called by the Cayapa wa′pū′pū)

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PLATE	FIGURE	
CXXIV	25	pelican (nana″ka) dove (a large reddish species, called in Cayapa pactū′kū)
	26	pelican (nana″ka) chicken (walya′pa)
	27	No name was obtained. It resembles the design shown in figure 33, which was called pelican (nana″ka)
	28	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo). This interpretation appears to be in error. The design is clearly a bird form, not that of a horse. It resembles in all essential details the design shown in figure 33, which was called pelican (nana″ka)
	29	white egret (ka″tsū, Spanish garsa) bird (pī′tcū) pelican (nana″ka) dove; exact species not stated
	30	pelican (nana″ka)
	31	bird (pī′tcū) dove; exact species not stated
	32	No name was obtained for this design, but in many respects it resembles that shown in figure 45, which was called white egret (ka″tsū, Spanish garsa)
	33	pelican (nana″ka)
	34	frigate bird (nyambīwa′tū)
	35	pelican (nana″ka)
	36	buzzard (kū′ndūrūrū, petyū′tyū, Spanish gallinaso) pelican (nana″ka) horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo) goat (tcī′bū, Spanish chivo)
	37	pelican (nana″ka) chicken (walya′pa)
	38	pelican (nana″ka) duck (pa′tō, Spanish pato)
	39	tu′mbītcīlīlī (a small black bird with red beak)
	40	pelican (nana″ka)

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CLOTH DESIGNS: MAMMAL, BIRD, AND INSECT FIGURES

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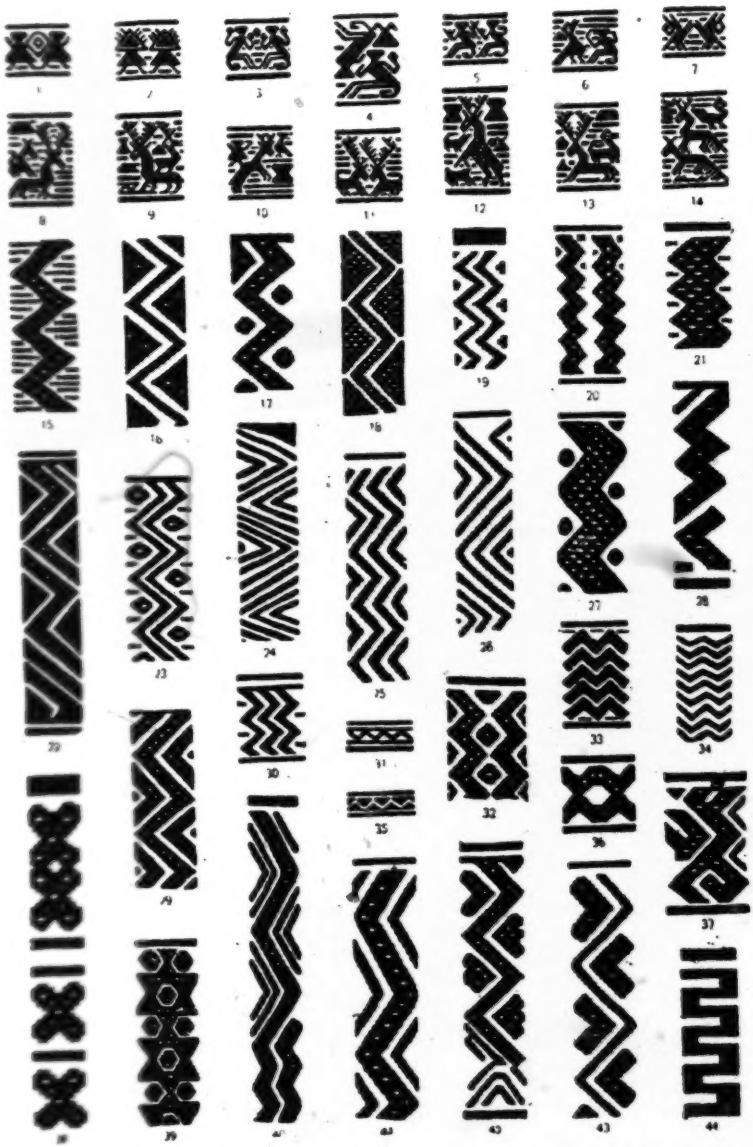

CLOTH DESIGNS: MAMMAL GROUPS AND GEOMETRIC FIGURES

[p. 296 (B)]

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PLATE	FIGURE	
CXXIV	41	pelican (nana″ka)
	42	ḍove (a small reddish species, called by the Cayapa wa'pū'pū)
	43	No name was obtained for these two birds. They would be called birds (pī'tcū), at least, and would probably be given specific names
	44	bird, a small species, black and yellow in color, a good singer and is much kept by the Cayapa as a pet (la'pī'tcū, Spanish pichichu) buzzard (petyū'tyū, kū'ndūrūrū, Spanish gallinaso)
	45	white egret (ka″tsū, Spanish garsa)
	46	spider (mū'*t*ele, Spanish araña)
	47	spider (mū'*t*ele, Spanish araña)
	48	spider (mū'*t*ele, Spanish araña)
	49	scorpion (alaga'ra, Spanish alacrán) spider (mū'*t*ele, Spanish araña)
	50	scorpion (alaga'ra, Spanish alacrán)
	51	No name obtained for this butterfly-like design
	52	No name obtained for this bird-like design
	53	turtle (pītcī'lī)
	54	turtle (pītcī'lī)
	55	crab—the small red land-crab (nē'lū) crab—a certain coast species (*t*epūī ne'lū) karna'da (probably from the Spanish). The term is said to signify bait and also to be the name of a certain species of crustacean called in Spanish camaron brava
	56	crab—the small red land-crab (ne'lū)
	57	centipede (se'pīnde)
	58	bīmbū'ka (piande, a species of lizard) crab—the small red land-crab (ne'lū)
	59	turtle (pī'tcī'lī) toad (sa'pū, Spanish sapo)
CXXV	1	human being (tca'tcī)
	2	human being (tca'tcī)
	3	monkey (cū'rī, Spanish machin, mico)
	4	monkey (cū'rī, Spanish machin, mico)

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PLATE	FIGURE	
CXXV	5	monkey (cū′rī, Spanish machin, mico)
	6	bird (pī′tcū) with monkey (cū′rī)
	7	No interpretation was obtained for these figures. They resemble some others which were called horses and are probably intended to represent that animal
	8	horse (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo), with deer (ma′na)
	9	deer (ma′na)
	10	man (tca′tcī), with deer (ma′na), and bird (pī′tcū)
	11	deer (ma′na)
	12	deer (ma′na) with dogs (kū′tca)
	13	deer (ma′na) with bird (pī′tcū)
	14	horses (kawa′lyū, Spanish caballo), with bird (pī′tcū)
	15	zigzag (dē′tcū). The exact names of zigzags are governed by their relative size and their relations to those with which they are associated; viz.: de″pañmī dē′tcū = horizontal zigzag ūyūmī dē′tcū = vertical zigzag e′ dē′tcū = big zigzag se′rañ dē′tcū, untranslatable form of zigzag lya′tena (the palm-wood steps of the house ladder). This name refers to the short lines which fill the spaces at the angles formed by the zigzag
	16	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above.
	17	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above. eye (kapū′ka). This term applies to the diamond-shape figures in the angles formed by the zigzag.
	18	big zigzag (e′ dētcū)
	19	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above
	20	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above pitigua design (tyūm bī′lya) feast table (pa′kīgī)
	21	pitigua design (etcūm bīū, from te′tcūm bīlya) snake (pīni)

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PLATE	FIGURE	
CXXV	22	serañ dē′tcū (an untranslatable form of zigzag)
	23	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above eye (kapū′ka) and little eye (ka′ kapūka) refer to the diamond-shape figures in the angles formed by the zigzag
	24, 25, 26	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above.
	27	big zigzag (e′ dētcū) eye (kapū′ka and small eye (ka kapū′ka) refer to the diamond-shape figures in the angles of the zigzag
	28 29, 30	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above
	31	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above pīlya dē′we (pī′lya signifies design, and it appears that dē′we may possibly be related to dē′tcū, meaning zigzag. This design consists in part of a zigzag)
	32	big zigzag (e′ dētcū) hū′rūlara, hū′′la (untranslatable) eye (kapū′ka). This term applies to the diamond-shape portions of the design
	33	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above
	34	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above tongue of sting-ray (tyū′wī nī′ka)
	35	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above hū′rūlara, hu′′la (untranslatable)
	36	bīmbū′ka (piande, a small species of lizard) e pala′tcū (e signifies big; pala′tcū is untranslatable)
	37	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above
	38	pala′ra (untranslatable) pala′tcū (untranslatable) hū′rūlara, hū′′la (untranslatable)
	39	No interpretation was given for this design, since it appears to be of modern origin. Such a modern design is usually called te′mbū pīlya, which signifies handkerchief design from the fact that they are derived largely from handkerchiefs of modern manufacture
	40	big zigzag (e′ dētcū)
	41, 42, 43	zigzag (dē′tcū). See fig. 15 above

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Plate	Figure	
CXXV	~~44~~	palm-wood steps of the house ladder (lya'tena)
		belt (tcū'mbī). This term should be tcū'mbī pĭlya, which signifies belt design and is applicable to any design which appears on a belt
CXXVI	1	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		eggs of a species of lizard called bimbū'ka (bĭ'mbū napĭpū)
	2	hū'rūlara, hū''la (untranslatable)
		eggs of a species of lizard called bimbū'ka
	3	(bĭ'mbū napĭpū)
		pū'ka ka (this appears to be really ka' pūka which means small fruit)
		big zigzag (e' dĕtcū)
		balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		hū'rūlara, hū''la (untranslatable)
	4	hū'rūlara, hū''la (untranslatable)
		balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		pū'ka ka (apparently signifies small fruit)
	5	foot of a small species of lizard (bĭ'mbū nyapa)
		e hū''la (e signifies large; hū''la is untranslatable)
	6	egg of a small species of lizard (bĭ'mbū napĭpū)
		hū'rūlara, hū''la (untranslatable)
	7	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		tyū'ndyu tcĭ lara (untranslatable)
	8	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		tyū'ndyū tcĭ lara (untranslatable)
		handkerchief design (tĕ'mbū pĭlya)
	9	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		tyū'ndyū tcĭ lara (untranslatable)
		hū''lara (untranslatable)
		handkerchief design (te'mbū pĭlya)
	10	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		belt design (tcū'mbī pĭlya). (This term is applied to any design on a belt, regardless of the nature of the design)
		big zigzag (e' dĕtcū)

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Plate	Figure	
CXXVI		palm-wood steps of a house ladder (lya'tena). (This term applies to the horizontal lines which form part of this design)
		tyū'ndyū tcī lara (untranslatable)
	11	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		te'pū balyalya (untranslatable)
		pala'c lara (untranslatable)
	12	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		tyū'ndyū tcī lara (untranslatable)
	13	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		horizontal design (de" pañ bīlya)
		tyū'ndyū tcī lara (untranslatable)
	14	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		handkerchief design (te'mbū pilya)
	15	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
	16	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		belt (tcū'mbī). (This term should be tcū'mbī pilya, signifying belt design. It is equally applicable to any design which appears on a belt)
	17	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		belt (tcū'mbī). (This term should be tcū'mbī pilya, signifying belt design. It is equally applicable to any design which appears on a belt)
	18	No interpretation obtained
	19	No interpretation obtained
	20	No interpretation obtained
	21	zigzag (dē'tcū). See pl. CXXV, fig. 15, above
		belt (tcū'mbī). (This term is applicable with equal propriety to all designs appearing on belts; its full form is tcū'mbī pilya)
	22	eggs of a species of small lizard called bimbū'ka (bī'mbū napīpū)
		tyūlya'lya (untranslatable)
		hū'rūlara, hū'la (untranslatable)
		pū'te wūūcla (pū'te signifies hamper-shape basket; wūū'cla is untranslatable)
	23	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		ladder (lya'pī)

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Plate	Figure	
CXXVI	24	No name obtained
	25	No name obtained
	26	No name obtained
	27	No name obtained
	28	belt (tcū'mbī). (This term applies to any design which appears on a belt; its full form is tcū'mbī pīlya)
		tyūlya'lya (untranslatable)
	29	mō'pītcipapa, mōpī ke'nū tcīpapa. (The carved stick used as an implement with which to apply the red and yellow face paint)
		tyūlya'lya (untranslatable)
		balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		tyūm bī'lya (bī'lya signifies design, tyūm appears to come from te'tcūa, signifying pitigua). (The connection of the design and name here is not very clear)
	30	handkerchief design (te'mbū pīlya)
		tyūlya'lya (untranslatable)
		pala'lara (untranslatable)
	31	handkerchief design (te'mbū pīlya)
		tyūlya'lya (untranslatable)
	32	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		tyūm bī'lya (bī'lya signifies design, and tyūm appears to be derived from te'tcūa, signifying pitigua)
	33	No signification was obtained for this elaborate design
	34	balya'lyac (untranslatable)
	35	No signification obtained
	36	No signification obtained
	37	No signification obtained
	38	handkerchief design (te'mbū pīlya)
		tyūlya'lya (untranslatable)
	39	No signification obtained
	40	handkerchief design (te'mbū pīlya)
		tyūlya'lya (untranslatable)
	41	zigzag (dē'tcū). See pl. CXXV, fig. 15, above
		te'pū balya'lya (untranslatable)
		balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		fruit (pū'ka)

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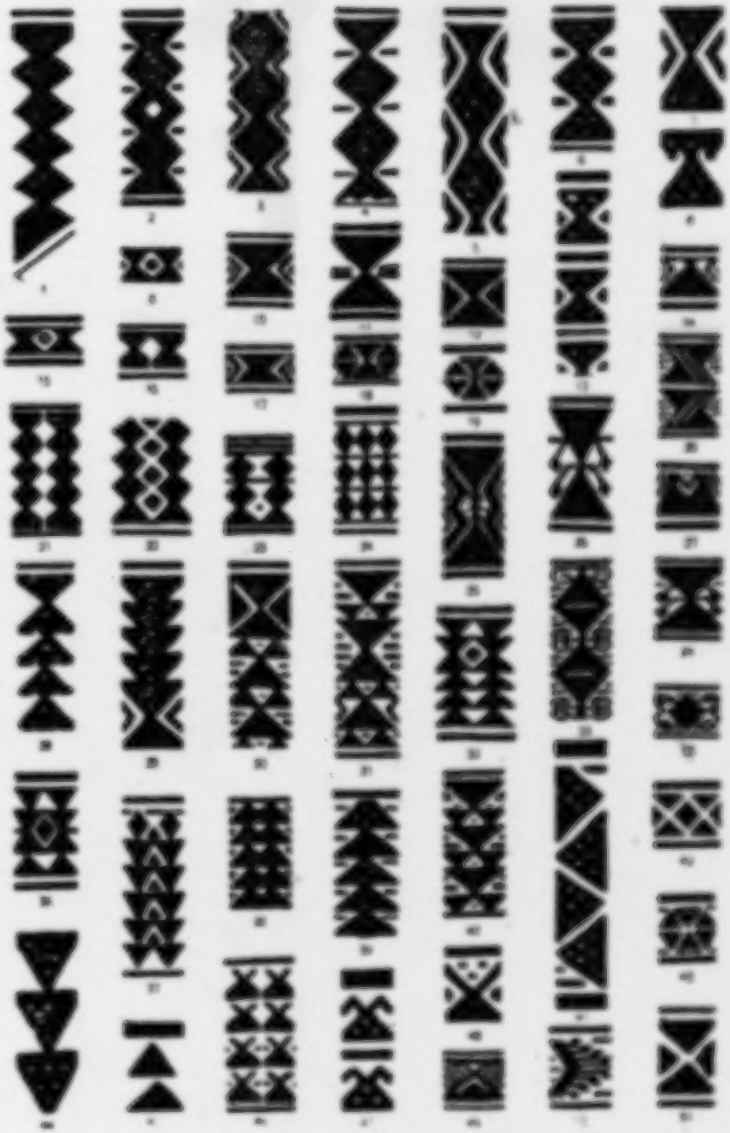

CLOTH DESIGNS: GEOMETRIC FIGURES

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CLOTH DESIGNS: GEOMETRIC FIGURES

[p. 302 (B)]

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Plate	Figure	
CXXVI	42	pala'tia (untranslatable) 286 belt (tcū'mbū). (This term in full is tcū'mbū pilya, signifying belt design, and is applicable to all designs appearing on belts) 531 552
	43	balya'lyac (untranslatable) hū'larn (untranslatable term)
	44	handkerchief design (te'mbū pilya) tytilya'lya (untranslatable)
	45	tytilya'lya (untranslatable) tyti'ubly'a tci'larn (untranslatable)
	46	canoe design (kūm hī'lya) handkerchief design (te'mbū pilya)
	47	handkerchief design (te'mbū pilya) te'mbū balyalya (te'mbū signifies handkerchief; balya'lya is untranslatable)
	48	pala'tcū or palū'c larn (untranslatable)
	49	pala'tcū (untranslatable) cars (pū'lge) centipede (se'pinde)
	50	No signification obtained
	51	No signification obtained
CXXVII	1	big zigzag (e' dū'tcū) e pala'tcū (e signifies big; pala'tcū is untranslatable) boa constrictor (ve'sū)
	2	e hū'rtilarn (e signifies big; hū'rtilarn is untranslatable) pitigua design (tytim hī'lya) (tytim comes from te'tcila, meaning pitigua)
	3	ba'ndilas (a certain basketry technic). (This particular basketry technic is a kind of openwork which produces small squares similar to those shown here. It is clearly a case of the adaptation of this technic to this textile) [285] hū'rtilarn, hū''la (untranslatable)
	4	ba'ndilas (a certain basketry technic). See fig. 3 above zigzag (dē'tcū). (This interpretation seems doubtful)
	5	hū'rtilarn, hū''la, hū'rtila (untranslatable)

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Plate	Figure	
CXXVIII	5	eye (kapū'ka) kapūka ya dē'tcu (eye ya zigzag)
	6	hū'rūlara, hu''la (untranslatable)
	7	e hū''la, hū''la (untranslatable)
	8	hū'rūlara, hū''la, pala'lac (untranslatable)
	9	ba'ndilas (a certain basketry technic). See fig. 3 above
	10	hū'rūlara, hū''la, e hū''la, ho' lara (untranslatable)
	11	zigzag (dē'tcū) hū'rūlara, hū' la (untranslatable)
	12	ba'ndilas (a certain basketry technic)? See fig. 3 above crab design (ne' pilya) nim bi'lya (untranslatable) zigzag (dē'tcū). (The connection seems doubtful)
	13	ba'ndilas (a certain basketry technic). See fig. 3 above
	14	pala'la, pala'lara, pala'tcū (untranslatable)
	15	hū'rūlara, hū''la (untranslatable) turtle (pitcī'li)
	16	No interpretation obtained
	17	hū'rūlara, hū''la (untranslatable)
	18	No interpretation obtained
	19	pala'tcū, tapū'lyū (untranslatable)
	20	cross (karū'sa, from the Spanish cruz) pala'tcu (untranslatable) top (tōmbe'ta, from the Spanish trompo)
	21	pala'cla (untranslatable) belt (tcū'mbī). (This term in full is tcū'mbī pilya, belt design, and is equally applicable to all designs occurring on belts)
	22	big zigzag (ē' dētcu) i'clabō'ā (iron used with flint in striking fire)
	23	eye (kapū'ka)
	24	lya'tena (the palm-wood steps of a ladder) ne' pilya tyūndyū tcī lara (ne' pilya signifies crab design; the remainder of the term is untranslatable)

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Plate	Figure	
CXXVII	24	tyū′ndyū tcī lara (untranslatable)
		ladder (lya′pī)
		crab design (ne′ pīlya)
	25	lya′tena (the palm-wood steps of a ladder)
		ne′ pīlya tyūndyū tcī lara (ne′ pīlya signifies crab design; the remainder of the term is untranslatable)
		ladder (lya′pī)
		crab design (ne′ pīlya)
		tcū′mbī delam ba″ta (tcū′mbī signifies belt; the remainder of the term is untranslatable)
	26	lya′tena (the palm-wood steps of a ladder)
	27	crab design (ne′ pīlya)
		nim bī′lya (untranslatable)
	28	ka′pū tcī lara (to turn the eyes in an upward direction)
		lya′tena (the palm-wood steps of a ladder)
	29	delam ba″ta (untranslatable)
		lya′tena (the palm-wood steps of a ladder)
	30	crab design (ne′ pīlya)
	31	zigzag (dē′tcū). (The connection seems doubtful)
		The stick used to apply face-paint; it is called mō′pītcīpapa, mōpī ke′nū tcīpapa, and mū′pī kenū tcīpapa, all variants of the same term
	32	crab design (ne′ pīlya)
		nim bī′lya (untranslatable)
		crab eyes (ne′ kapūka)
	33	zigzag (dē′tcū)
	34	crab design (ne′ pīlya)
	35	No interpretation obtained
	36	No interpretation obtained for this design as a whole. Horizontal bars of this kind are called lya′tena, meaning the palm-wood steps of the house ladder, and the small rectangles are called ne′ pīlya, signifying crab design, or nim bī′lya, in which nim is a term of unknown signification
	37	crab design (ne′ pīlya)

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Plate	Figure	
CXXVII	37	crab design white cotton (ne' pīlya fībañ ûtcûa)
		nim bi'lya (untranslatable)
		crab design technic (ne' pīlya decīma)
		eye (kapû'ka)
	38	eye (kapû'ka)
		crab eye (ne' kapûka, nē'lû kapûka)
		dû'lalara kapûka, kapûka dala'la ke'tû (kapû'ka in each of these terms signifies eye. The remaining portions of these terms are untranslatable)
		balya'lyac (untranslatable)
		belt design (tcû'mbī pīlya). (This term belt applies equally to all designs occurring on belts)
	39	No interpretation obtained. Horizontal bars of this kind are usually called lya'tena, which signifies the palm-wood steps of a house ladder. As a matter of fact the design from which this figure was taken was a very small one and it is doubtful if this name would apply
	40	zigzag (dē'tcû)
		i'clabō'ñ (iron used with flint in striking fire)
	41	i'clabō'ñ (iron used with flint in striking fire)
	42	i'clabō'ñ (iron used with flint in striking fire)
		zigzag (dē'tcû)
		The rectangular closed figures are called kû'tca petī; kû'tca signifies dog, but pe'tī is untranslatable. The crossed lines between these rectangular figures are called pala'la, a term of unknown signification
	43	i'clabō'ñ (the iron used with flint in striking fire)

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bait, karna'da. Also said to be the name of a certain crustacean, called in Spanish camaron brava. CXXIV, 55.

balya'lyae (untranslatable). CXXIII, 11; CXXVI, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 29, 32, 34, 35, 41, 43; CXXVII, 38.

basket. See pū'te.

belt or girdle, tcū'mbī, a term that may be used as part of the name of any design on a belt. CXXV, 44; CXXVI, 16, 17, 21, 28, 42; CXXVII, 21, 38.

bird, pī'tcū. CXXIV, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 43; CXXV, 6, 10, 13, 14.

la'pī'tcū. A small black and yellow bird, a good singer, much kept as a pet by the Cayapa. Spanish, pichichu. CXXIV, 44.

tū'mbītcūlīl. A small black bird with red beak. CXXIV, 39.

frigate bird, nyambīwa'tū. CXXIV, 34.

boa constrictor, we'sū. CXXVII, 1.

burro, bū'rū. CXXIV, 11.

buzzard, kū'ndūrūrū, petyū'tyū; Spanish, gallinaso. CXXIV 36, 44.

canoe design, kūm bī'lya: kūm, from kū'lo, canoe. CXXVI, 46.

centipede's hand, se'pinde tyapa; hand (not leg) = tyapa'pa. CXXIV, 57; CXXVI, 49.

chicken, walya'pa. CXXIV, 26, 37.

color. Frequently an informant gave as the name of a particular design the name of the color of the material from which it was made. Such names, of course, have no significance in the interpretation of designs, but are of interest in that often they were the only ones obtainable. The names particularly used in this connection were:

te'nda, green thread, from a small shrub called te'nda tcī, the leaves of which provide the pigment used in coloring this thread. [386]

ka'kō, lavender thread, this color being obtained from a small periwinkle-like mollusk.

The names for other colors were almost never used in this manner.

cow, waga'ra, from Spanish vaca. CXXIII, 35; CXXIV, 10, 15.

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crab, ne'lû, the small red land-crab. CXXIII, 38; CXXIV, 55, 56, 58.

tepuí ne'lû, a certain species from the coast region. CXXIV, 55.

crab eye, ne'kapûka, ne'lû kapûka. This refers to the eye of the small red land-crab called ne'lû. CXXVII, 32, 38.

crab design, ne' pílya: ne from ne'lû, crab; pí'lya, design. CXXVII, 12, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 37.

ne' pílya tyûndyû tcí lara: ne' pílya, crab design; the remainder is untranslatable. CXXVII, 24, 25.

crab design technic (literally), ne' pílya decíma. CXXVII, 37.

crab design white cotton (literally), ne' pílya ffbañ ûtcûa. CXXVII, 37.

cross, karû'sa, from Spanish cruz. CXXVII, 20.

deer, ma'na. CXXIII, 40, 41; CXXV, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.

delam ba''ta (untranslatable). CXXVII, 29.

design. In many cases informants simply gave the term pí'lya, or bí'lya, which signifies design or pattern. It would appear that it was employed in cases where the design was of unknown signification, or where it was newly introduced. Such a general term is, of course, applicable to all patterns.

belt design. tcû'mbi pílya. This term applies to any pattern on a belt or girdle, regardless of its form. CXXVI, 10; CXXVII, 38. See belt.

horizontal design. de''pañ bílya. CXXVI, 13.

dog, kû'tca. CXXIII, 45; CXXIV, 7, 19; CXXV, 12.

kû'tca petí: pe'tí is untranslatable. The rectangular figures of this pattern are referred to by this name. CXXVII, 42.

dove, Spanish, paloma. CXXIV, 29, 31.

pactû'kû. A reddish species as large as a chicken. CXXIV, 25.

wa'pû'pû. A small reddish species. CXXIV, 24, 42.

duck, Spanish, pato. CXXIV, 38.

dû'lalara kapûka (dû'lalara is untranslatable; kapû'ka, eye). CXXVII, 38.

ear, pû'ñge. CXXVI, 49.

egret, white, ka''tsû; Spanish, garsa. CXXIV, 45, 29.

e hû''la (e, big; hû''la, untranslatable). CXXVI, 5; CXXVII, 7, 10.

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e hū'rūlara (e, big; the remainder is untranslatable). CXXVII, 2.
e pala'tcū (e, big; the remainder is untranslatable). CXXV, 36; CXXVII, 1.
eye, kapū'ka. CXXV, 17, 23, 27, 32; CXXVII, 5, 23, 37, 38.
kapūka dalalake"tū (kapū'ka, eye; the remainder is untranslatable). CXXVII, 38.
ka' kapūka, "little eye." The small diamond-shape designs on mantas, etc. CXXV, 23, 27.
ka'pūka ya dētcū (kapū'ka, eye; the remainder is untranslatable). CXXVII, 5.
ka'pū tcī lara, to turn the eyes in an upward direction, i.e., to look decidedly upward. CXXVII, 28.
feast table, pa'kigi, a contraction of pūba kīkī. CXXV, 20.
fruit, all classes, **pū'ka.** CXXVI, 41.
girdle. See belt.
goat, tcī'bū; Spanish, chivo. CXVIII, 26, 27; CXXIV, 9, 36.
guinea pig, a"tse. CXXIV, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11.
handkerchief, te'mbū balya'lya: te'mbū, a contraction of tembū'pū, handkerchief; balya'lya, untranslatable. CXXIV, 21; CXXVI, 47.
handkerchief design, te'mbū pūlya: tembū'pū, handkerchief. CXXIV, 21; CXXV, 39; CXXVI, 8, 9, 14, 30, 31, 38, 40, 44, 46, 47.
hawk, hūya'lyū; Spanish, gabilan. CXXIII, 41.
hō'lara (untranslatable). CXXIII, 28, 43; CXXVII, 10.
horse, kawa'lyū; Spanish, caballo. CXXIII, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37; CXXIV, 7, 14, 21, 28, 36; CXXV, 8, 14.
hū"la (untranslatable). CXXIII, 17, 21; CXXV, 32, 35, 38; CXXVI, 2, 3, 4, 6, 22; CXXVII, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17.
hū'lara (untranslatable). CXXVI, 9.
human being, tca'tcī. CXXIII, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 24, 28, 30, 43; CXXIV, 5, 6, 17; CXXV, 1, 2, 10.
hū'rūla (untranslatable). CXXVII, 5.
hū'rūlara (untranslatable). CXXIII, 17; CXXV, 32, 35, 38; CXXVI, 2, 3, 4, 6, 22; CXXVII, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17.
kūē'bū (untranslatable). CXXIV, 22.
kū'tca pe'tī (kū'tca, dog; pe'tī, untranslatable). The rectangular figures of this pattern are thus referred to. CXXVII, 42
ladder, lya'pī; Spanish, escalera. CXXVI, 23; CXXVII, 24, 25. lya'tena, i.e. palm-wood steps of a house-ladder. CXXV, 15, 44; CXXVI, 10; CXXVII, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29.

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286 **lizard.** CXXIV, 13.
531 bīmbū'ka, a large species; Spanish, piande. CXXIV, 58; CXXV, 36.
•552 bī'mbū napīpū, i.e., egg of a lizard called bīmbū'ka. CXXVI, 1, 3, 6, 22.
177 bī'mbū nyapa, foot of a lizard called bīmbū'ka. CXXVI, 5.
104 **monkey,** cu'rī, a small species; Spanish, machin and mīco. CXXIII, 22, 23, 29, 31, 39; CXXIV, 16; CXXV, 3, 4, 5, 6.
wo'cū, wa'cū, a species larger than the machin but smaller than the large black monkey called mongon; Spanish, mono. CXXIII, 22, 38, 45.
ne'lū kapūka. See crab eye.
nim bi'lya (untranslatable). This design is one of those most frequently employed. CXXVII, 12, 27, 32, 37.
pala'cla (untranslatable). CXXVI, 42; CXXVII, 21.
pala'c lara (untranslatable). CXXVI, 11.
pala'la (untranslatable). CXXIII, 9, 10; CXXVII, 14, 42.
pala'lac (untranslatable). CXXVII, 8.
pala'lara (untranslatable). CXXVI, 30; CXXVII, 14.
pala'ra (untranslatable). CXXV, 38.
pala'tcū (untranslatable; the only definition obtainable was the Spanish term garavata). CXXIII, 21; CXXV, 38; CXXVI, 48, 49; CXXVII, 14, 19, 20.
palù'c lara (untranslatable). CXXVI, 48.
pelican, nana''ka; Spanish alcatraz. CXXIII, 38, 42; CXXV, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41.
petyū'tyū. See buzzard.
pilya dē'we: pī'lya, design; dē'we, possibly related to de'tcū, zigzag. CXXV, 31.
pitigua, etcūm bī'û: probably related to te'tcūmb ilya, from te'tcūa, pitigua, and bī'lya, design. CXXV, 21.
pū'ka ka (untranslatable). CXXVI, 3, 4.
pū'te wilû'cla: pū'te, hamper-shape basket; wīlû'cla, untranslatable. CXXVI, 22.
ray, tongue of sting-ray, tyū'wī nī''ka. CXXV, 34.
scorpion, alaga'ra; Spanish, alacrán. CXXIV, 49, 50.
se'rañ dē'tcū (untranslatable). CXXV, 22.
sheep, bōrrī'gō, usually called bōrrī'gō by the Cayapa, but called also ōī'ca from Spanish oveja. CXXIV, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 16.
snake, pīnī. CXXV, 21.
spider, mū'tele; Spanish, araña. CXXIII, 12; CXXIV, 46, 47, 49.

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steel, ĭ'clabō'ñ, i.e., iron used with flint in striking fire. CXXVII, 22, 40, 41, 42, 43.
stick, with which achote face-paint is applied, mō'pītcīpapa, mōpī ke'nū tcīpapa, mū'pī kenū tcīpapa. CXXVI, 29; CXXVII, 31.
tapū'lyū (untranslatable) CXXVII, 19.
tcū'mbi delam ba"ta (tcū'mbi, belt or girdle; delam ba"ta, untranslatable). CXXVII, 25.
technic, ba'ndilas, a certain basketry technic. CXXVII, 3, 4, 9, 12, 13.
te'pu balya'lya (untranslatable). CXXVI, 11, 41.
toad, sa'pū, from Spanish sapo. CXXIII, 4, 17, 18, 19, 20, 59.
top, tombē'ta, from Spanish trompo. CXXVII, 20.
turkey, domestic, kaste'lya walyapa, literally Spanish or Castilian chicken. CXXIV, 22.
turtle, pītcī'lī; Spanish, tortuga. CXXIV, 53, 54, 59; CXXVII, 15.
tyūlya'lya (untranslatable). CXXVI, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38, 40, 44, 45.
tyūm bi'lya (tyūm, probably from te'tcūa, pitigua; bi'lya, design). CXXV, 20; CXXVI, 29, 32; CXXVII, 2.
tyū'ndyū tcī lara (untranslatable). CXXIV, 17; CXXVI, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 45; CXXVII, 24.
zigzag (generic), dē'tcū. This term is usually preceded by an adjectival term which indicates the particular kind of zigzag; viz., ē' dētcū, se'rañ dētcū, ūyū'mī dētcū, de"pañmī dētcū. CXXV, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43; CXXVI, 21, 41; CXXVII, 4, 11, 12, 31, 33, 40, 42.
dē'tcū serañ tsūa; (dē'tcū, zigzag; no definite translation for the remainder of the term could be obtained). CXXV, 29.
ē' dētcū; literally, big zigzag; given also as crossed zigzag, though this meaning is doubtful. CXXV, 18, 27, 32, 40; CXXVI, 3, 10; CXXVII, 1, 22.
de"pamī dētcū, de"pañmī dētcū; horizontal zigzag. CXXV, 34.